Table 1.2. Existing Capacity by Energy Source, 2009
(Megawatts)

Energy Source	Number of Generators	Generator Nameplate Capacity	Net Summer Capacity	Net Winter Capacity
Coal[1]	1,436	338,723	314,294	316,363
Petroleum[2]	3,757	63,254	56,781	60,878
Natural Gas[3]	5,470	459,803	401,272	432,309
Other Gases[4]	98	2,218	1,932	1,899
Nuclear	104	106,618	101,004	102,489
Hydroelectric Conventional[5]	4,005	77,910	78,518	78,127
Wind	620	34,683	34,296	34,350
Solar Thermal and Photovoltaic	110	640	619	537
Wood and Wood Derived Fuels[6]	353	7,829	6,939	6,992
Geothermal[R]	222	3,421	2,382	2,561
Other Biomass[7]	1,502	5,007	4,317	4,382
Pumped Storage	151	20,538	22,160	22,063
Other[8]	48	1,042	888	900
Total	**17,876**	**1,121,686**	**1,025,400**	**1,063,848**

[1] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, and waste coal.
[2] Distillate fuel oil (all diesel and No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils), residual fuel oil (No. 5 and No. 6 fuel oils and bunker C fuel oil), jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.
[3] Includes a small number of generators for which waste heat is the primary energy source.
[4] Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.
[5] The net summer capacity and/or the net winter capacity may exceed nameplate capacity due to upgrades to and overload capability of hydroelectric generators.
[6] Wood/wood waste solids (including paper pellets, railroad ties, utility poles, wood chips, bark, and wood waste solids), wood waste liquids (red liquor, sludge wood, spent sulfite liquor, and other wood-based liquids), and black liquor.
[7] Municipal solid waste, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, other biomass solids, other biomass liquids, and other biomass gases (including digester gases, methane, and other biomass gases).
[8] Batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, tire-derived fuels and miscellaneous technologies.
R = Revised.
Notes: • Capacity by energy source is based on the capacity associated with the energy source reported as the most predominant (primary) one, where more than one energy source is associated with a generator. • Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. • In some reporting of capacity data, such as for wind, solar and wave energy sites, the capacity for multiple generators is reported in a single generator record and is presented as a single generator in the count of number of generators.
Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report."

Table 1.3. Existing Capacity by Producer Type, 2009
(Megawatts)

Producer Type	Number of Generators	Generator Nameplate Capacity	Net Summer Capacity	Net Winter Capacity
Electric Power Sector				
Electric Utilities	9,428	646,984	596,769	615,483
Independent Power Producers	5,531	399,030	362,773	377,974
Total	**14,959**	**1,046,014**	**959,542**	**993,457**
Combined Heat and Power Sector				
Electric Power[1]	645	42,235	36,658	39,623
Commercial[2]	649	2,676	2,386	2,478
Industrial[2]	1,623	30,761	26,815	28,290
Total	**2,917**	**75,672**	**65,858**	**70,391**
Total All Sectors	**17,876**	**1,121,686**	**1,025,400**	**1,063,848**

[1] Includes only independent power producers` combined heat and power facilities.
[2] Small number of electricity-only, non-Combined Heat and Power plants may be included.
Notes: • See Glossary reference for definitions. • Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding. • In some reporting of capacity data, such as for wind, solar and wave energy sites, the capacity for multiple generators is reported in a single generator record and is presented as a single generator in the count of number of generators.
Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report."